RETIREMENT OF COLONEL CLAPP

STEPHEN O'MEARA WILL SUCCEED HIM AS MANAGER OF "THE BOSTON JOURNAL." Boston, June 29,-"The Boston Jonrnal" to-morro

Boston, June 29.—"The Boston Journal" to morrow will contain the following editorial announcement:
To the readers of "The Boston Journal": I retire from the editorial and business management of the paper. It is not without regret that I seyer the very pleasant relations which I have held for many years with the reading public of New-England and with the business mea of Boston. I have the satisfaction of feeling that "The Journal will auffer nothing by my retirement. There will be no change of ownership. My associate assistants in various departments will continue to hold their present positions. They are gentlemen of marked ability. Mr. Stephen O'Mears, who is most faverably known in newspaper circles, as an able journalist, will become the general manager.

Colored Clapp has been connected with "The Jour-

Colonel Clapp has been connected with "The Jour nal" for twenty-five years. He was associated with the late Charles O. Rogers for three years, and sucbeeded him as the editor of the paper. Stephen O'Meara, the new general managr, has had twnty years' ex-perience in Boston journalism. He was born in Prince Edward Island in 1854, settled in Charlestown in 1864. and was graduated from the Charlestown Grammar and High Schools. He began newspaper work even before leaving school, and became a reporter of "The ston Globe" the day following his graduation, in 1872. He remained on "The Globe" until 1874, when he went to "The Journal." For the last seventeen years he has been in the service of that paper, five years as reporter, two years as city editor and ten years as news editor. He was president of the Charles town High School Association, was president of the ston Press Chab for nearly three years, was formerly auditor, and, for three years past, has been treasured of the New-England Associated Press, is trustee of the State Library by appointment of Governor Brackett, and is a member of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Although not a college graduate, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1888.

SELLING W. L. SCOTT'S YEARLINGS.

SOME OF THE PRICES OBTAINED-THE BUYERS. William L. Scott's Algeria yearlings were sold at aston's Tattersail's of New-York last night. A large

number of people was present.

The opening sale was of a chestnut colt by Rayon D'Or, out of imported Clemency. Five hundred dollars was the starting bid, which came promptly from "Snapper" Garrison. By fittles and hundreds the price rose until the youngster went to Walcot & Campbell for \$1,700. Only the racing qualities of a chestnut filly, a full sister of Bo here, she to be returned at the end of her fourth year. George Philpott takes her to run for him; price, \$2,000. A chestaut colt by Wanderer, out of Clio, went to W. C.

A little ripple of applause broke forth as the full brother to Tenny was led in. The sum of \$1.500 was promptly offered as a starter, although the colt went amiss not long ago and still looked a little rough. Fox-hall Keene was quickly in the hunt at \$2.300, but Walcott & Campbell soon secured the colt at \$2,500.

Garrison secured the brown son of Kantaka,

Bordelaise, for \$1,700. Then came a splendid son of Lily R., by Rayon d'Or, a full brother to Chaos, the Futurity winner. Five hundred dollars was the starting figure, but the bids ran quickly to \$5,000. Walcot & Campbell buying him at \$5,200. The next high-priced one was a chestnut coit by Rayon d'Or out of Santa one was a chestrut cott by Rayon d'Or out of Santa Lucia, which J. E. McDonald secured at \$3,200. Then Poxhall Reene stepped in and took a brown Rayon d'Or-Fancy colt for \$1,450, after which J. E. McDonald again took his place among the bidders, capturing a chestrut cott by Rayon D'Or out of Kinlock for \$1,900. Garrison said he was buying for Charles Smith, of Brooklyn, not

A splendid looking chestnut colt by Rayon d'Or out of L'Argentine was bought, after a long series of bids by good judges, by Walcott & Campbell for \$2,500. Again was Foxhall Keene a bidder for a Rayon d'Or colt, dam Quarantine. He got the youngster for \$2,300. Two entered were not sold, the thirty-five head knocked down fetching \$35,575, an average of \$1,016 per head. The following is the list of sales:

Chestnut colt, by imp. Rayon d'Or-Lily R; Wal-cott & Campbell. \$5,200 Ch. c., imp. Rayon d'Or-imp. Santa Lucia; J. E. McDonald 3.250 E. McDonald

L. Imp. Rayon d'Or-Belle of Maywood;

Walcott & Campbell.

Co., Imp. Rayor d'Or-L'Argentine; Walcott 2.500 & Campbell
Ch. e. inp. Rayon d'Or-imp. Quarantine; Fox-hall Keene 2,300 Ch. I. Imp. Rayon d'Or-All Hands Around; G. c. imp. Rayon d'Or-Clemency; Walcott & Campbell c. imp. Research hpp Rantaka-Imp, Bordela'se; C. Smith. Imp. Rayon d'Or-Feney; Foxhall Koene. mp. Kantaka-Lucy Wallace; C. Smith.... by Luke Blackburn-Almera; Walcott & C. e., by Luke Blackburn—Almera; Walcott & Campbell
C. I. Imp. Rayon d'Or—Latomah C. Eved.
C. I. Imp. Rayon d'Or—Latomah C. Eved.
C. I. Wannerer—Imp. Scotts-h Lass. W.o. Daly.
C. Wannerer—Imp. Scotts-h Lass. W.o. Daly.
C. Wannerer—Imp. Vivid; R. Laurene.
C. Imp. Rayon d'Or—Reed Dance D. W. Johnson C. Imp. Rayon d'Or—Three Cheers; Burridge Bros.
C. Imp. Rayon d'Or—Three Cheers; Burridge Bros.
C. E. Wannerer—Imp. Arabella; J. H. Gray.
B. I. Algerine—Imp. Benedictine J. H. Gray.
C. e. Wannerer—Clo; W. C. Dairy C. Reed.
C. Imp. Rayon d'Or—Three Cheers; Burridge Bros.
C. e. Wanterer—Imp. Arabella; J. H. Gray.
B. f. Algerine—Imp. Benedictine J. H. Gray.
C. e. Imp. Rantaka—Dern.ouse; C. Smith.
B. c. Algerine—Tore G'Or; Burridge Bros.
B. e. Algerine—Vesta; J. H. Gray.
C. e. Limp. Rantaka—Monopoly; J. H. Gray.
Ch. f. Imp. Rantaka—Monopoly; J. H. Gray.
Ch. f. Imp. Rantaka—Story Deller; F. Hallen.
C. f. Algerine—Story Teiler; F. Halten.
C. f. Imp. Rayon D'Or—Chysiana
C. f. Kantaka—Nivaya; C. Reed.
C. f. Imp. Rantaka or Wanderer—Daphne; E. Willard Roby.

NEW-JERSEY WOODCOCK TO SUFFER.

175

the other by the muffled reports of shot guns, from the cut-down musicet to the latest hammerless, and many a report will be the death-knell of woodcock, for whom a reign of terror begins then. The law in New-Jersey parmits the shooting of woodcock from July 1 to July 31; in New-York State the open season begins on August 1. Many efforts have been made to stop summer shooting altogether, and many sportsmen choose not to take the advantage given them by the law, but wait till autumn. In summer, the fun isn't all on the side of the shooter. Mosquitoes, gnats, heat and soft ground combine to make him work for every bird he

The birds are fat and plentiful. A sportsman, dur-ing a short welk near Etna, N. J., flushed sixteen fine ones within a short distance of one another last week.

AN AMERICAN CLAIM IN AFRICA. It will be remembered that a few years ago the Portuguese Government took illegal possession of the few miles of railroad built along the Delagoa Bay, in East Africa, by an Anglo-American firm. Indemnity was claimed by the dispossessed contractors, who had obtained a regular concession from the Portuguese au thorities; and it was understood that the question would be decided by the arbitration of the Swiss Government. Portugal, which has just settled its African troubles with England, will see a prompt adjustment of the other international difficulty, which its over-zealous officials had brought upon it, in nearly the same part of Africa. A dispatch from Berne says that the understanding or compromise, fixing the conditions under which the arbitration shall be exercised, was signed in the Swiss capital on June 13 by the Ministers there of the United States, Great Britain and Portugal. The text of the compremise has been remitted to the arbitrators appeinted by the President of the Swiss Confederation. They will have to determine the amount of indemnity owed by Portugal to the proprietors of the railroad con-

MAN AND MONEY SAFE AND SOUND.

Charles Warner, the young Englishman whose disppearance after he landed in Brooklyn from the steamship Tower Hill on Tuesday, was reported to the police turned up yesterday, safe and sound. Immediately after landing he and his friend Rowland, who had come with him, took ledgings at No. 218 East Eleventh-st., where his brother found him. Warner had \$10,000 in his possession, so foul play was suspected.

HE FELL OR WAS PUSHED DOWN STAIRS. John Slover, landlord of the New-Salem House, No. 243 Bowery, and James McKee were arrested last night, charged with causing the death of Charles Chandley. forty-eight years old, by pushing him down the stairs of the hotel. Chandley was formerly employed in the place, but was discharged. He came to the house and tried to but was discharged. He came to the house and fried of,
set into a room on the third floor in which Glover and
McKee were. He came tumbling downstairs in a few
minutes, receiving injuries from which he soon died. The
police think that the two men pushed him, but they

NOYES'S REQUEST DENIED.

THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS NOT LIKELY TO GIVE HIM JUSTICE. ATTORNET-GENERAL TABOR'S OPINION THAT

THE BOARD HAS NO LEGAL POWER TO MEET AGAIN AND CANVASS THE RE-TURNS IN THE EXVIIITH CON-GRESS DISTRICT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Albany, June 29.—Atterney-General Tabor gave an opinion to-day which deprives a Republican Congressman-elect of this State, Henry T. Noyes, of Seneca Falls, of his seat in Congress. While Mr. Tabor has given this opinion, public opinion everywhere in the State will recognize the fact that Governor Hill is the man who thus defrands Mr. Noves of the place of honor nan who thus defrauds Mr. Noyes of the place of honor to which he was chosen by the people. Mr. Noyes had the misfortune to run for Congress in a district, the XXVIIIth, in which David B. Hill also lives when he is at home. When, therefore, the election returns last November showed that Mr. Noyes had been elected, the Hill Democrats at once went to work to falsify the returns. It would not do to have it said that Mr. Hill had lost his own Congressional district. They controlled the Board of Supervisors of the counties of Seneca and Chemung, and through them changed the election returns. The fraudulent returns were sent to Albany, and upon them the Democratic State Board of Canvassers granted a certificate of election to Hosea H. Rockwell, the Democratic candidate for Con-

But Mr. Noyes was not idle. His counsel, William A. Sutherland, of Rochester, obtained injunctions from the courts, commanding the Board of Supervisors of the offending counties to reconvene and count the election returns just as they received them from the inspectors of election. Governor Hill fought Mr. Sutherland in the courts, but the latter defeated him, and took up the case to the Court of Appeals. That august body has both Democrats and Republicans as its members, but it gave a non-partisan cision. On June 2 it unanimously decided Mr. Sutherland's appeal in favor of Mr. Noyes, and directed the Boards of Supervisors of Chemung and Seneca countles again to meet and to correct their former action by giving Mr. Noyes the votes he received, which would elect him. The county Boards of Supervisors obeyed the order of the Court of Appeals, recanvassed the returns of the Congressional election, and sent them to the Secretary of State at Albany. Did the Board of State Canvassers at one meet, and, upon the corrected returns, award a certificate of election to Mr. Noyes! They did not, but took no action. Mr. Sutherland thereupon ad-dressed them a powerful letter, setting forth the fact Mr. Noyes's election, reciting the various proceedings in the courts, requesting the board to conven upon the call of the Secretary of State, and to determine and declare what person was elected to Congress in the XXVIIIth District, and to deliver to the Secretary of State the certificate of such election, and

closing in part as follows: "If a party can succeed in his fraud by inducing County Canvassers to falsify the actual result of an election, and then by appeals and stays of proceedings delay the correction of those errors, although ordered in due senson by the Supreme Court, and, after holding the Supreme Court in check until the State Board shall have met and delivered certificates of election, and can then induce the State Board to decline to act upon the corrected certificates, chapter 460, laws of 1880, in relation to elections, will be converted into a men travesty upon justice, and an encouragement to wrong-doing, by tempting the party defrauded into the pathway pointed out by that statute, only to find it an ambuscade.

"These suggestions are made with the greatest re spect for your honorable board, and, with no though that you would wish to do other than your duty in the premises; but only because it is understood that the party holding the certificate made as the result of you canvass on December 5 claims that your honorable board has not now the power to obey the statute of 1880, and to treat the corrected returns in all places with the same effect and in Hen of the original, erro neous and unirue statements from the countles of Chemung and Seneca."

Attorney-General Tabor to-day said: "I have written to Mr. sutherland a letter giving it as my official opinion that the state Board of Canvassers has no legal power to again most and to canvass the election returns of the XXVIIIth Congressional District."

ciection returns of the XXVIIIR Congressional District."

The Board of State Canvassers will undoubtedly
follow the Atterney-General's opinion, and will refuse
to act in the matter. Mr. Rockwell thus holds a
certificate of election which the Court of Appeals of
this State has virtually declared to be invalid. The
fraudulent action of the Board of Supervisors of
Chemung and Seneca counties is thus sustained. The
only renedy Mr. Noyes has is to appeal to the House
of Representatives; but, that being Democratte, it can
easily be seen now that his appeal will be in vain.
Mr. Noyes has been defrauded of his seat. The voters
of that Congressional district will have something interesting to say upon the case at the polis this full. teresting to say upon the case at the polls this fall, when Secretary of State Rice, Sinte Treasurer Dark forth, and State Engineer Bogart, who are members of the State Board of Canvassers, come up for a re-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

AN EARLY CONVENTION WANTED The Washington Republican Club met last night at its house, One-hundred and lifty-second st. and Amster F. F. O'Brien as secretary. On motion of F. B. Wilson a resolution was passed favoring the calling of the State Convention at as early a date as possible. J. McCallum, the treasurer, presented a report showing that the club is now endrely out of debt. There

ENERGETIC WORK OF THE STATE LEAGUE. Colonel E. A. McAlpin, president of the State League of Republican Clubs, returned yesterday, in company with the other League officials who have been making a tou-of the State with him. He expressed great satisfaction at the result of the trip and the prospects of Republic success this fall. The work of organizing the clubs, the Colonel said, was well under way. There are about 30 now in existence throughout the State. By August 5, when the League convention opens at Saratoga, he is confident that there will be over 600 in the field. A series of Republican conferences with local leaders will be held on Staten Island, beginning next week. Then West-chester County will be taken in hand, and so on up the

chester County will be taken in hand, and so on up the Hudson River to Albany.

"In the larger cities of the State," continued the Colonel, "we intend to have organizations of the different nationalities and industrial workers. We shall seek to interest temployers and employes, business then and laborers, all elements of the body politic in fact. The fall campaign has begun, and begun in earnest. Victory is in the air. Candidates? Oh, we are not thinking of who will be nonlinated now. That will be all right. We are simply nated now. That will be all right. We are sim getting things in shape to elect the ticket that the regu party convention will give us. And that ticket will lected from top to bottom, in my judgment.

The American Wage-Earners' Protective Alliand adopted indorsing the candidacy of Cornelius Van Cott for Governor. Vice-President William Bang presided. attention to the "sterling integrity" and "faithful and meritorious public services" of Mr. Van Cott, and expressed the belief that he would, if elected Governor, conduct the affairs of the State "on the same wise, humane and economical principles" that he has exhibited in the management of the New-York Post-office.

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO ORGANIZE. The J. W. Terry Independent Republican Association the XXIId Assembly District will meet to-night at No. 196 East Seventy-sixth-st. The association ex-pects to perfect the organization of the colored Republicans of the district. The officers announce that by the end of this week they will have seventy-five

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA COMMENCEMENT. University of Virginia, June 29.-The closing exercises of the sixty-seventh session of the University of Virginia were continued to-day by a celebration of the Washington Literary Society in the public hall, which was well filled with spectators. The president of the society, George N. Conrad, of Harrisonburg, Va.,

foolish is the practice of those who fly to violent physicking for costiveness. They dose themselves violently, weaken their bowels by so doing, and disable them from acting regularly, so that, verily, the last condition of such people the bowels without pain or weakening effects, which also

MANTELS, OPEN FIREPLACES,



WM-H-JACKSON-& O UNION SOUARE (NOBTH). COT. Broadway

presented a gold medal to Charles F. Spencer, of Elizaville, Ky., as the best debater. Mr. Spencer spoke, having for his theme, "Whither are we tending." A medal was then Gelivered to Henry A. Etheridge, as the best orator, and in a speech he paid a glowing

tribute to Henry W. Grady.

To-night a german was given at the home of the chairman of the faculty, Professor William M. Thorn-

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

AN INTERSTATE COMMERCE DECISION. Washington, June 29 .- The Interstate Commerce ommission to-day, in an opinion from Commissione Morrison, decided the case of the James & Mayer Buggy Company against the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company and the Georgia Railroad Company in favor of complainant. Carriers may acsame rates for longer and shorter distances, provided they do not subject any particular person or locality or any particular description of traffic to un-reasonable advantage. Goods shipped from Cincinnuti to points in Georgia are interstate traffic, and all the roads forming a part of the line over which such goods are carried to destination are engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the act to regulate commerce. Neither the roads together nor any one of them can evade the fourth section of that statute by declaring that as to traffic destined to certain stations on the terminal road it is a local carrier. The carriers will be ordered to cease and desist on and after July 20, 1891, from making any greater charge in the aggregate on buggies. carriages and other first-class freight in less than car-loads from Cincinnati to Social Circle than to Angusto, and from making any charge on such freight from Cincinnati to Atlanta in excess of \$1 on 100 pounds.

A REPORT INJURIOUS TO NORTHWESTERN. Chicago, June 29 .- A morning newspaper printed sensational report to the effect that Jay Gould and the Vanderbilts had split, causing a decrease in the earnings of Chicago and Northwestern road for May of \$168,653 as compared with the same period last year. This showing, added to a decrease in April of \$185,495, made the most of in drawing significant conclusions and in substantiating the story of a heavy diversion by the Union Pacific to the Union Pacific of traffi that should have come East over the Northwes When President Hughitt of the Northwestern was asked this morning for a statement, he said the report wa unfounded, and its absurdity so glaring that he would not take any notice of it. "I am not prepared," he continued, "to say what the motive was that prompted such an effect to put the Northwestern in a bad light."

LOWER RATES ON DRESSED BEEF

Chicago, June 29 .- At a meeting of the traffic managers of the Chicago eastbound roads to-day the Michigan Central announced that, taking effect on July 4, it would reduce the rate on dressed beef from 46 1-2 cents to 45 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to Boston, thereby making it the same as the rate to New-York. The son given for this reduction is that it was demanded by shippers, who claim that there is discrimination making a higher rate to Boston than to New-York, points. The representatives of the other lines had no authority to take definite action on this matter, and an adjourned meeting will be held to-morrow to decide whether the Michigan Central's reduction shall be made general by all roads. There is no doubt that it will be. its differential, will then be forced to reduce its dressed beef rate to 43 1-2 cents to New-England points by way of Montreal. The Chicago and Grand Trunk, in order to preserve

MEETING OF TRAFFIC MANAGERS CALLED. Chicago, June 29.-Chairman Midgely has called a special meeting of the traffic managers of the Western Freight Association for to-morrow to consider the des order for the cancellation of certain arrange nents with the connecting lines on through busine having been ignored by the Atchison, Burlington and the Aiton, he has asked the representatives of the dis-

EASTBOUND SHIPMENTS OF FREIGHT. Chicago, June 29.—Eastbound shipments by rail last week footed up 43,597 tons, against 39,447 for the week previous. The lake lines during the same period took out of this port 65,412 tons of freight. The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association aggregated for the week 12,383 tons, against 12,221 for the preceding week, an increase of 142 tons, and against 20,074 tons for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 7,711 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 40 per cent of the traffic, the Pennsylvania lines 27 per cent, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 17 per cent, the Baltimore and Ohio 16 per cent.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT. Chicago, June 29.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansae City road has addressed a communication to the Advisory Board of the Northwestern blind passenger pool, demanding that the sum of \$4,600 be charged up against the Chicago and Northwestern road for a violation of the agreement. The alleged breach of contract on the part of the latter company consisted in carrying 200 Turners to St. Paul on the occasion of

the business exclusively over the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City. Under the agreement the Chicago and

Providence, R. I., June 29.—The City Council, which last week granted the Union Rafflway Company the exciusive right to the use of the public streets for twenty-five years for horse car purposes, must rescind the franchise, for the law officer of the city has decided against its va-idity. The franchise was the most girantic that was ever asked for here, and there was much popular opposition.

Montreal, June 29 .- A cable disputch from London to The Star " to-night says concerning the efforts to seem "The Star" to-hight says concerning the efforts to secure friendly running arrangements between the Grund Trunk and Canadian Pacific roads that a considerable amount of the opposition which existed among the Grand Trunk shareholders has disappeared, the continued decrease in Grand Trunk traffic having strengthened the desire to effect

The Union County Court at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday adjudged John Driscoll, twenty-five years old, insane and directed his removal to the Morris Plains Asylum. Driscoll recently had trouble with his fore man at the Worthington Pump Works at Elizabeth port, and John Diveny, the watchman, in ejecting him struck him on the head with a club causing a bad wound. Insanity immediately developed and the responsibility is charged upon Diveny, who is under

A KIDNAPPED YOUTH AT THE BARGE OFFICE. Barge Office yesterday. Alexander Kilpatrick, aged nin and told the following story. He was born near Pensacola Fla., and on April I entered the town to buy some clothes He met a colored man named O'Brien, and was induced to have a drink. He next came to consciousness on board to have a drink. He heat came to consciousness on poard the steamship Straits of Gibraitsr, bound for Rotterdam, and was set to work in the engine room. He deserted the vessel in Rotterdam, and was there aided by a Catholic priest, who poid his passage to Hull, Engiand. Thore he was taken in charge by a charitable society, which sent him

His case was investigated at the Burge Office and he was allowed to land. He started home last night. It has been learned that O'Brien makes his living by getting orews for vessels, and the present case has been put in the hands of the preper authorities, with a view to bringing him to

The elegant North Shore Limited, via the New-York Central, continues to leave Grand Central Station at 4:50 p. m. every day, presenting all the latest im-provements in new care and service.

THE BEATRIX A GOOD BOAT.

BEATEN ONLY BY ACCIDENT.

THE WIND FAILS HER AND THE GOSSOON GETS

THE RACE ON TIME ALLOWANCE-OTHER WINNERS OFF MARBLEHEAD. Lynn, Mass., June 29.—Instead of that stately procession of crack yachts which was expected to sweep over the ocean at the annual regatin of the Eastern Yacht Club to-day there was a collection of boats for the most part of medicare ability and of the least of medicare ability and of the least le

the most part of mediocre ability and of only local fame. Only one of the new 46-footers sailed over the course, and she was beaten on time allowance by the 40-footer Gossoon, which sailed in the 46-foot class. The much-vaunted Alborak and the Oweene started out by the rocks of Marbiehead to begin the race, but before Half Way Rock, the starting point, was reached each of them developed the peculiarities common of late to Boston-built boats and carried away something. The Alborak's spreader carried away, and the Oweene's bobstay parted. This left the Beatrix, the new Burgess centreboard 46-footer, the Thelma and the Gossoon to do battle in that class. The schooners were Merlin, Mayflower, Aenone and Triton. The poor old Triton was a good boat, a remarkable boat, in her day, but that day is long since past. She got wearled before the race was over and drew out. She was followed by the Merlin, which refused any longer to be the tail of the procession As to the Mayflower, she nearly distinguished herself. She has never done much before since she got out of the habit of being a sloop and became a schooner, but beside the schooners pitted against her to-day she really showed up well.

It had been hoped that E. D. Morgan would send the Glorians around the cape, that the new Fife forty-six-footer Barbara would start, and that the Burgess boats would hold together long enough to Burgess boats would be be. Mr. Morgan make a race. But it was not to be. Mr. Morgan kept the Gloriana in New-York. The owner of the Barbara declared that she was not yet ready to ruce, and two of the boats built by Lawley were out of the race before they had begun it, by reason of their weakness of construction.

Among the thirty-foot sloops, the starters were

the Mildred, Hawkshaw, Saladin, Fancy, Mignon and Harbinger. The last is called a catboat, but she is in reality a jib and mainsuit boat, having a jib on her nearly as large as a sloop of her size would have. The only thing that the race really showed was that the Beatrix is a good boat, an excellent boat. is the only one of the new fleet of 46-footers which has a centreboard and the one on which the remaining advocates of the centreboard have pinned their faith. That she was beaten by the Gossoon was really an accident, due to the eccentricities of the wind, which falled the Beatrix at the Nahant mark and allowed the smaller boat to come up on her. It is only justice to the Beatrix to say th's, and it is only justice to say that the is a fast boat; but one who has seen that white, sharklosed wonder, the Gloriana, sail, can have but one feeling in regard to the Beatrix, and that is a feeling of pity that she was not built before the Herreshoff She would have been a great boat last year. She had a brush with the Alborak yesterday. It was an informal brush, but General Paine acknowledged that she beat the Alborak. It may be safely said thu no great prodigy will come out of Boston this year to take the laurel from the Gloriana.

The Mildred among the smaller boats added to her series of victories, which are all the more renarkable in that she was modelled by an amateur, er owner, William H. Wilkinson. When the race was started, at about 11:20, the wind

blew freshly from the northeast and a heavy sea was running. On the reef of Norman's Woe and the crags of the Marblehead white foam dashed itself right into the air "like a banner torn with flying." bright sun was shining and the showed signs of failing. The schooner Merlin went over first, followed by the Mayflower, the Denone and the Triton. Then came the other boats, most of them being handicapped. The course lay from Half Way Rock out to the Whistling Buoy, off the entrance of Gloucester Harbor. The wind grew There seemed to be more wind in towar the shore, where the Beatrix was doing well, and the schooners tacked and stood in to get the advantage of it-either for that or for fear that they were too far to leeward to make the buoy. After rounding the buoy the fleet ran with spinnakers out for Eastern Yacht Club turning buoy, nine and one-half miles away, on a course south by west. Before the yachts reached it they lay with loosely hanging sails awaiting the breeze, which indications far away to the southward showed was looming up from that direction. Finally it came, and the yachts hauled on the wind standing for the buoy. The Beatrix led the fleet, and fletween her and the Gossoon was a long pathway of rolling sun-lit water. The Beatrix made the pathway longer every moment. She was so far ahead when the which she gave the Gossoon. Triton, Wayward, Saladin and Mignon were out of the

race. The Wayward was sailing all alone in her class. From the turning buoy the course for the small boats was directly back to Half Way Rock, b others reached over for the Nahant mark off the rocky shores of Nahant. Before the Beatrix reached the mark the wind began to fall rapidly and wh rounded it she was almost stationary for awhile, and the other yachts drifted upon her. Finally, just before, from the neighboring shore, was heard the curfew of the dying sun, the bells of Lynn, another breeze came blowing, and freshening as it blew, out of the north east to carry the yachts to the finish at Half Way Rock. The Mayflower finished at 7:30:40; her

Rock. The Mayflower finished at 7:30:40; her actual time was 8:10:41 and her corrected 8:06:08. The Oenone finished at 7:42:54; her actual time was 8:17:54 and her corrected the same.

The Beatrix finished at 7:20:26; her actual time was 7:48:15 and her corrected 7:45:37. The Gossoon finished at 7:23:40; her actual time was 7:48:15 and her corrected 7:45:37. The Gossoon finished at 7:23:40; her actual time was 7:50:40 and her corrected 7:38:22.

The Middred inshed at 5:08:07; her actual time was 5:30:07. The Fancy, the boat next to her, finished at 5:07:25; and her time was 5:29:20. As the hoats in this class had not been measured, only actual time is given.

Although the race was not a glittering success, there is joy of a mild and austere kind in the clubhouse of the Eastern Yacht Club to-night over the excellent sailing of the Beatrix and the fact that she did not carry away anything. Any one watching the manner in which these "solid men of looston" warm up when speaking of the day's nice would at once refute the ancient slander that the members of the Eastern Yacht Club are so cold that they need never to keep their champagne on lee.

THE MYSTERY NOT FULLY CLEARED.

and father, went to Tarrytown yesterday and appeared before Coroner Suiton, who required them to sign their testimony given at the inquest on Saturday Ir the case of Marie Eugenia Josephine Acigasci, who ommitted suicide at Croton Landing. When the body was fully identified and the verdict of the jury rendered young Herdling, who had been held as a witness, was turned over to the custody of his father, who promised to produce him before the coroner when required. Margarete Acigasci, half-sister of the dead girl, and Mrs. Louise Orelli were also present. The coroner had each of the witnesses sign their testimony, after which he formally discharged young Herdling.

Herdling, who had figured in such a peculiar way in the case, after leaving the coroner told a reporter that he was "crazy drunk" when he went up to Tarry-town with his little girl on Friday night last and sald

that the dead woman was his wife.

M. D. Raymond told a reporter that the suicide worked ten years in Edwin Field's family. She left there on account of a misunderstanding which she had with the head nurse. She then went away, and presumably was married to Claude Duval in New-York City Mr. Raymond said that he had been informed by a trust worthy person that the girl was to marry Claude Duval. After the girl had been gone two years she came back with a four-months old baby and told her friends that her husband was dead. She left her child in the Irvington. Here it remained for a short time. The hild was then placed in the care of Mrs. Thomas Acker, of Lobbs Fevry. The child died at Mrs. Acker's house two months later and was buried in the Sleepy house two months later and was buried in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown. Dr. Roe, a dentist, who was one of the jurymen at the inquest, says that he knew the person referred to as Claude Duval, but he would not reveal his identity, as it would bring disgrace upon a prominent family living in one of the neighboring villages on the Hudson.

Coroner Sutton, on being asked why he omitted to give a permit for the burial of the body, said that he did make out a burial permit, or ordered his clerk, Mr. Terwilliger, to do so, and that the permit was left in the establishment of Undertaker Vanderbilt. During Saturday night the permit mysteriously disappeared and has not since been found.

THE LEARY RAFF PREAKS APART. Bar Harbor, Me., Juste 29.—A Leary raft from Jog us, N. S., for New-York, broke apart near Moun gins, N. S., for New-York, broke apart near Mount Desert Rock, and was towed here for repairs.

SIGNOR MONTT'S MISSION.

LITTLE CHANCE THAT HE WILL BE RE-CEIVED.

WHY THIS GOVERNMENT IS UNLIKELY TO

RECOGNIZE THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS. Washington, June 29 .- Senor Pedro Montt, the Chillan Washington, June 23.—Senor Feel's Monte, as with-congressional envoy, allowed another day to pass with-out making his appearance at the Executive Mansion or the Department of State. It now begins to appear that the mission with which Senor Mont and his associates are charged is a failure in so far as their official recognition by the United States Government is con-cerned, and it is improbable that they will be received in any capacity, either officially or unofficially, by any executive officer of this Government.

A person well versed in diplomatic practice and thoroughly acquainted with the history of the Department of State this afternoon said that the reason for the adoption of this course by this Government was bronder than any of the questions involved in the pres ent case, and was founded upon a uniform line of pre-cedents running back to the date of the Civil War Early in the history of the Rebellion the Confederacy sent representatives to London and Paris to secure recognition for their cause. Mr. Seward, then Secre tary of State, promptly instructed Messrs. Adams and Dayton, United States Ministers at London and Paris respectively, to notify to the Governments of Great Britain and France that the reception of these Conederate agents, either officially or privately, would be regarded by the United States as cause for breaking off diplomatic relations. Further, Mr. Seward refused to receive a joint note of the British and French Ministers referring to the state of civil war in the United States and undertaking that their Governments should act strictly as neutrals. The Secretary's rejoinder to this last statement was that the Governments could only act as friends of the United States. Later on Mr. Seward refused to hold any intercourse with Emperor Maximilian, then striving to establish his Empire in Mexico, or even to receive from him a letter of con-dolence on the death of President Lincoln.

So it has been the uniform custom of the United states Government-and a custom which will not, in the judgment of diplomats, be broken in the case of the Chillan insurgents—to refuse to recognize revolu tionary movements in American republics. It is said in diplomatic circles that this custom is founded upon good policy and tends to conserve American interests good policy and tends to conserve American Interests.
Revolutions among neighbors of the United States on
this hemisphere, it is asserted, obstruct commerce, injure American residents at the disturbed points and
bring about untold complications; so that good policy
dictates an adherence to the established Government, so
long as it can maintain itself in power, which it is assumed it cannot long do against the will of a majority
of the people.

GENERAL STURM'S CLAIM.

MINISTER ROMERO'S LETTER ON HENDERSON'S CHARGES.

Washington, June 29 (Special).-Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister here, has written a letter to the Editor of "The Indianapolis News," in which he takes up in derail the recent charges against Mexican officials in connection with the claim of General Sturm made by William Henderson, of Indianapolls. As the Sturm claim and the accusations of frund and bribery which it has developed have already led to a great deal of discussion, portions of Minister Romero's letter will probably prove of general interest. In his letter he

I have read, in the issue of your paper of June 24, Mr. William Henderson's new statement in regard to General Herman Sturm's claim against Mexico, and the letter, without date, he inserts therein, addressed by him to Mr. Francisco D. Macin, of Mexico, whom he sometimes calls Secretary of the Treasury, sometimes Assistant Secretary, between the treasury, sometimes Assistant Secretary, but who has not now, and never had before, that position. The second statement of Mr. Henderson contains nothing which had not aiready been embraced in his first one, published in "The News" of the 19th inst, excepting the mention of some names and a few additional details. As this matter has been brought to public notice, I beg you to do me the favor of inserting in your paper this letter, intended to show that Mr. Henderson has not proved the charges made, as he says, by General Sturm, but brought to the public by himself, against the integrity of Mexican officials.

As to his complaints and attacks I have to say that from

the two statements that he has published and from his letter to Mr. Macin it appears that he made certain private arrangements with General Sturm which, in his opinion, and taking his assertions as correct, were not complied with, and that General Sturm, in order to excuse his failure, uried to implicate other persons and attacked the integrity of Mexican officials, and, strange to say, Mr. Henderson has consented to make himself the mouthplees of these attacks, when he does not seem himself certain of their If, as he asserts, he has proofs that General Sturm de-

ceived him in regard to the amount which the Mexican Government allowed on the claim, this ought, in my optn-ion, to have been ground enough for him not to place any belief in the other statements attacking the honor of third parties, wholly unknown to him, made to excuse or disguise moralization of through rates by way of Peorla. The buoy was turned that it seemed as if she must win the

Coming to the charges, I find that they are really three: First, that General Sturm told Mr. Henderson that, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary influence to have lds claim allowed and paid, he had to pay a man named Greenwood a commission of \$155,000, \$100,000 of which and to be paid in bribing Mexican Congressmen and other officials; second, that General Sturm paid \$4,820 to Mr. Francisco D. Macin, and, third, that General Sturm told him that he had obtained the influence of the Secretary of the

amount had been paid for the same.

The vagueness of the first charge and the circumstance that it is made to avoise a fraid committed, as Mr. Henderson says, against him make it unnecessary to treat

this matter seriously.

In regard to the second charge I have to remark that
Mr. Henderson shows no evidence whatever of the delivery
to Mr. Macin of the \$4,820. He takes as proof of the oribery the personal manifestations which Mr. Macin made in favor of General Sturm, which are easily explained, if it is taken into account that Mr. Macin was attached to the Mexican Legation at Washington when General Sturm was appointed in 1895, by General Carvajal, agent for the purchase of arms, and it is but natural that when General Sturm went to Mexico, to obtain the payment of his claim for services rendered then, those who know him here would have assisted him. But this does not show that they acted through morcenary considerations.

I will state, with reference to the third point, that Mr. Henderson does not present it as a direct charge, and that he does not even express the conviction that the fact eatly existed, but says that General Sturm wrote to him really existed, but says that General Sturm wrote to him that the Secretary of the Interior was alding and assisting him in a secret and confidential way, and instructed that he was in his service. Mr. Henderson himself says in his letter to Mr. Macin that he did not believe it. Mr. Henderson came to see me on the 23d of last February, and I gave him letters of introduction to the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and of the Treasury of the Maxican Government, recommending the payment of the claim. He went to Mexico and yet he did not present my lettters, when he would, in that way, have obtained authorized information about the credit of General Sturm.

He seems to consider suspicious also that the Mexican

Government should have allowed General Sturm \$55,000 in payment of his services and \$155,854 for expenses; and this shows that he knows but little of the original nature of said claim, and that he suspects everything that he does not understand. I am not aware of the details of this subject, which is outside of the province of the Legation under my charge; but I understand, by the personal knowledge I have, that the said \$55,000 was allowed General Sturm in payment of the services he rendered during the years he acted as General Carvajal's agent for the pur chase of arms, who assigned to him the salary of brigadies general of the Mexican Army, viz., \$4,000 a year, and that the \$155.854 represents the value of some arms which General Sturm stated he had bought for the Mexican Government and sent to Mexico, but which never reached their destination, as the vessel which carried them was shipwrecked. These are, probably, the expenses to which General Sturm refers, and all the vouchers of which, he says, he delivered to Mr. Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

Mr. Henderson attempts to make an international question of a personal dispute between himself and another citizen of the United States concerning pecunfary matters, when the proper way to settle it would be to submit it to the decision of the competent courts of this country. Before closing this letter I will state that if Mr. Henderson has proofs of bribery against any Mexican official I willingly tender him my services to lay them before the proper Mexican authorities, so as to make the guilty par-ies answerable therefor; but that if he makes through hasti ners or any other motive serious charges affecting the hone with the laws of his own State, which do not permit honest persons to be libelied with impunity.

General Sturm, who was in the City of Mexico when Mr. Henderson published his statements about reported bribery of Mexican officials in the case of Sturm's claim against the Mexican Government, grounded on information said to have been received from Sturm, wrote a letter to President Diaz, dated on June 25, which has been telegraphed to the Mexican Legation

Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed, Cleases the Head, Heals the Sores and Cures

CATARR

Restores Taste and Smell, quickly Relieves Cold in Head and Head-

THE OLD STORY.

And how often it is told! Suffering for years with blee poison and blood taints; trying various nostrums in vate travelling far to see high-priced physicians; spending hundreds of dollars; and at last

FALLING BACK ON S. S. S.

This was the experience of Mr. F. Z. Nelson, a premisand wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska. He suffered for years with scrofula; and it continued to grow worse to spite of all treatment. Finally four bottles of

SSS

cured him. He writes: "Words are inadequate to expremy gratitude and favorable opinion of Swift's Specific.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA

ÆOLIAN FACTS.

No. 1.-Any piece of music ever written can be played

No. 2.-Any one can play the Acolian with a week's

No. 3.—Acolians are owned and used by the most prem-neut musicians in the country, and are indered by the severest musical critics.

THE ÆOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

in Washington, and in that letter General Sturm says that Mr. Henderson's statements are slanderous, that he (Sturm) gave up to his creditors the greater portion of the moincy he received from Mexico, and instead of pecifying them and being left alone, they prosecute him and wish to ruin him, and to allenate from him the good will of the Mexican Government; that he would leave the city of Maxico on that day (the 25th) for Indianapolis criminally to prosecute Mr. Henderson, and try to have him duly punished.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS INDIGNANT.

City of Mexico, June 29, via Galveston.—The charges rought against General Strum in Indianapolis have arouse considerable indignation here, as the officials with whom he had relations are understood to be men far above reproach. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been mentioned in connection with the matter is a man who is held up as a model of honesty. The Mexican officials court the strictest investigation.

DETAILS FOR THE NEW WEATHER BUREAU. Washington, June 29.—The following order has been issued from the War Department:

issued from the War Department:

By direction of the President, under the authority conferred by Section 4 of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "an act to increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Signal Corps of the Army, and to transfer the Weather Service to the Department of Agriculture," the following named officers are assigned to duty with the Weather Bureau, established by the act cited, to take effect July 1, 1891: Major Henry H. Dunwoody, Signal Corps; First Lieutenant Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps; First Lieutenant Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps; Second Lacutenants John P. Finley, 19th Infantry. The officers named will report by letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the chief of the Weather Bureau, accordingly.

Agriculture, and to the chief of the weather Bureau, accordingly.

Under the terms of the law the chief of the new Weather Service may be either a civilian or the present chief signal officer, General Greely, who is eligible for detail to the place. The property of the present Weather Bureau has been inventoried, the muster rolls of the new men now enlisted in the service are all ready to close up, and the transfer of the Bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture is expected to take place on Wednesday next.

THE ACCIDENT AT ICY BAY. Washington, June 29.—Captain Shepard, chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury, has received a letter from Captain Healy, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, dated Sitka, Alaska, June 8, saying that Lieutenant L. L. Robinson, who was drowned at Icy Bay, was buried at Sitka on June 8 with full military honors, and that Anderson, the seaman, was buried at the scene of the accident.
The bodies of the others drowned had not been re-

covered up to the time of writing. The Russell Mount Saint Ellas expedition party was landed at Icy Bay the day following the accident, without further loss.

AGAINST IMPORTING LOTTERY TICKETS.
Washington, June 29.—Assistant Secretary Special
rote a letter on June 20 to the Collector of Custo at St. Paul, Minn., advising him that the importation of lottery tickers through the mails was not illegal, but was allowed by the provisions of the Postal Union treaty, and instructing him to deliver such merchandise on payment of duty at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem. He wrote him again, under date of June 27, saying that upon full examination of the matter the portation of such matter is prohibited by Article 11 of the Universal Postal Union Convention of June, 1878, as amended by the additional act at Lisbon of March 21, 1885, which prescribes that "it is forbidden to the public to send by mail . . . any package whatever containing articles liable to customs duty." General

Spaulding says: spaniding says:

In view of said provision of the Universal Postal Union Convention, you will hereafter seize all lottery tickets and other printed matter imported at your port by mail, and hold the same subject to the provision of law in regard to illegal importations. You will also exempt such lottery tickets from the provisions of the Department's circular of January 26, 1887, which suchorizes the collectors and other officers of the Customs to release articles selzed where the duty thereon amounts to less than \$25.

Washington, June 29.—A question of interest to Army officers has been presented to Acting Secretary Grant for settlement, involving the rights and duties of staff officers. Major-General Howard, commandmartial and detailed for duty as a member one of the commissary officers stationed within his division. The officer promptly protested against this detail and claimed exemption from such duty under a regulation which placed him under the direct orders of the Secretary of War. Thus was revived the old controvers; which was one of the causes leading to General Sher moval of Army Headquarters to St. Louis. No decision has yet been given in this last case, and it is awaited with great interest by the engineer, commissary another staff officers, for the reason that their examplion from liability to court-martial service has been one of the most attractive features of their departments.

Washington, June 29.—The Department of State has received official notice of the death of Alexander Clark, United States Minister to Liberia, on June 3 last. His body will, in accordance with the wishes of his relatives, be brought to his home in Iowa.

MINISTER CLARK'S DEATH

NET BALANCE IN THE TREASURY. Washington, June 29.-Treasurer Nebeker to-day reports a net balance in the Treasury of \$4,506,

439 in excess of fractional silver coin and of depo THE WEATHER REPORT. FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. TUESDAY. Washington, June 29 .- For the District of Colum Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Penasylvania, Delaware, New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginis, occasional light showers, warmer; southerly winds. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western Vermous and Maryland and Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western Vermous and Maryland and Maryland

New York and Ohio, showers, stationary temperature; westerly winds: cooler and fair Wednesday. For North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, showers,

tationary temperature; conditions favor severe local sto For Florida, showers; stationary temperature For Alahama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas, nowers, cooler. For Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, fair,

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan and Wisconsis, occasional light showers, cooler: fair Wednesday. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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In the diagram a continuous line shows the bar

Tribune Office, June 30, 1 a. m.—Clear weather prevailed yesterday, with light and dry breezes. The temperature ranged between 66 and 79 degrees, the average (70%) being 2½ degrees lower than on the corresponding day last year and ¼ lower than on Sunday.

Warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather, with chances of occasional showers, may be expected in and near this city to-day.